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ESTABLISHED OVER TWENTY YEARS

Commercial Nursery Co.

Decherd, Tennessee



Dependable Trees, Fruits
Shrubs, Vines, Plants
Roses and Evergreens



Genuine Delicious Apple

INTRODUCTION

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

The Commercial Nursery Company was established over twenty years ago, and was conducted by the Nicholson Brothers and J. H. Austin. A year ago Mr. Austin died and since that time the Nicholson Brothers have acquired the entire interests of the firm, situated at Decherd on the mainline of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and branches running to Huntsville, Alabama, and Columbia, Tennessee, and shipping facilities are good.

We are situated directly under the Cumberland Mountains where the land is especially suited to growing fine fruit trees and ornamentals.

Winchester, situated two miles from Decherd, has the largest nursery interests of the South, unless it be Huntsville, our neighbors, so we are well fixed for shipping in carload lots and giving the best of rates.

Thanking our customers for past favors and hoping for a continuance of the patronage we have had, we are, Yours very truly,

COMMERCIAL NURSERY COMPANY.

BUSINESS TERMS AND SUGGESTIONS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We take pleasure in answering all inquiries, and will ask that they be made as brief and clear as possible.

TERMS.—Cash with order excepting to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility and then payments for full amount of invoice must be made within thirty days from date thereof.

PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Decherd, Tenn. We make no additional charge for packing or delivering to our station. These prices supersede all former quotations.

Trees and Plants will be furnished at the annexed prices: 6 at dozen rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent in late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send in your order early and it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. Write the full and correct names of articles desired and prices as given in catalogue, using order sheet accompanying the catalogue, if possible.

RESPONSIBILITY.—We endeavor to send our patrons the grade and quality of stock ordered. We do not guarantee our products or assume any responsibility after they leave our nursery, as conditions always exist over which we have no control. It is understood, in case of error on our part, that we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the price paid. It is understood all orders accepted by us must be upon this condition.

The successful growth of a tree is dependent upon so many conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, viz., the planting, the cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we do not guarantee the life of our stock except upon the payment of advanced charges.

Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments and others of whatever nature must be presented within ten days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping; if by freight give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases our responsibility as to delivery of shipment ceases when receipt is taken from the transportation company.

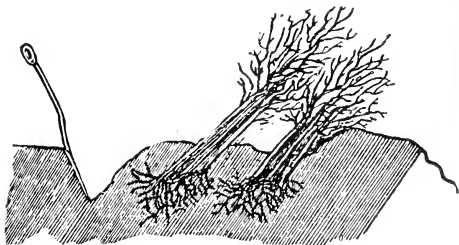
Planting and Cultural Directions

IN PRESENTING these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to details. They have been compiled with a view to making them as simple as possible; and having fulfilled our part of the contract by delivering first-class stock in good condition, also giving all necessary instructions how to care for it, if any of our customers should lose a portion of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it.

We guarantee to deliver the stock in *good condition*, and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom ever lose a plant. *Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without nourishment and care than a human being!*

Preparation for Planting

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than seems necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten

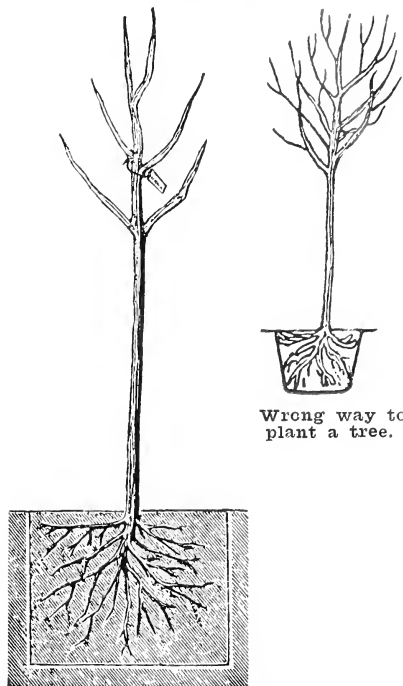


The right way to heel-in trees.

the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top-pruning until the following spring, which should be done before the buds begin to push. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel-in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the tree therein at an angle of about 45 degrees, carefully packing all earth about the roots and body of tree about one foot above ground, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air.

Preparing the Roots

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts, where cut with



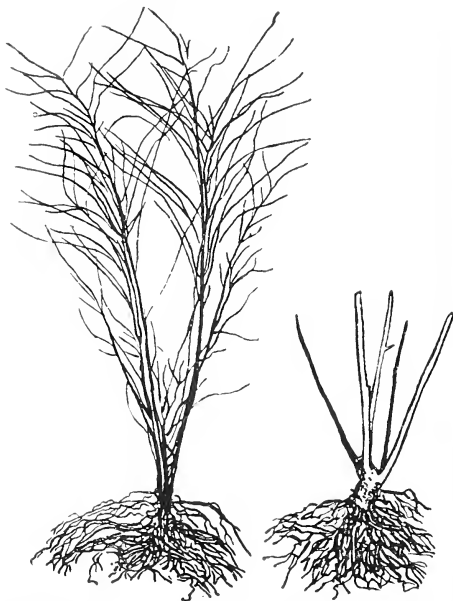
The right way to prune and plant a tree.

Wrong way to plant a tree.

the spade, should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay and to enable them to heal over by granulation during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of thin mud, which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which accidentally might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in setting the earth amongst the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is being filled. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer; instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sun-down, with a water-pot or spray, and it will in nearly all cases bring them into active growth.

Shortening-in the Branches

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain the demand will be so great upon the roots that in



A dormant shrub as it is sent out by the nurseryman.

The same shrub properly trimmed for planting.

many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

Planting

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand as it did when in the nursery, after the earth is settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock, upon which they are budded, 2 or 3 inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp or ram firmly with the feet or a post rammer. Set the tree as firmly as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Mulching

This is done by placing a layer of coarse manure from three to six inches deep; extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This protects the earth about the roots against drying or baking with wind or sun, retains to it the

requisite moisture, and obviates all occasion for a practice—generally of injurious effects—the watering newly planted trees.

Cultivating

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree; but this is a very mistaken idea. It is an important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer, for an instant, would think of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that it is no more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree-planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. The experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf Pears, more than any other tree, require a deep, rich soil and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off, which will often happen if careless hands (or those that are not) use long singletrees. We use a singletree 18 inches long, always wrapping the end and trace next to the row, and seldom bark a tree. The best tools are a one-horse turn-plow (which every farmer or fruit-grower should have) and a cultivator. We try to cultivate our Nursery after every rain from April to October. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious.

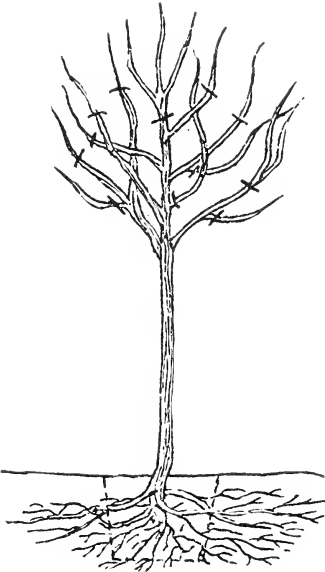
Pruning

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskilful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the common practice of trimming trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem, exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster,

bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, is less liable to be blown down, and, we may add, every way better. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off the ends of a branch to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring. If this is left to be done in the spring, be sure to do it not later than February. Dwarf Pears also need careful attention annually to keep them in shape.

Staking

If the trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly into the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot



The right way to prune a tree.

distant from it, and fasten the tree between them with a band of straw, or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position, without chafing, till the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Peach Trees

These should be planted immediately on their delivery, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground; they will not stand exposure to sun and air,

and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted, cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

Berries

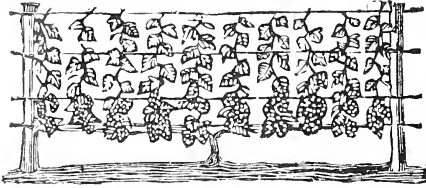
Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit keep the runners off.

Grape Vines

Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil; deeply worked, and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room; spread them out not more than six inches under the surface, and settle the soil firmly around them. Soap-suds, sink water and urine are good fertilizers. Nothing better than leaves and trimmings of vines buried around the roots.

PRUNING.—Vines, when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds of the root. In November, or early in the spring, before the sap starts, in open culture, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as the leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit; then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake, and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in the fall or spring, and in depriving the plant of necessary foliage by close pruning in summer. To obviate over-bearing, reduce the vines by close pruning,

so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vines may not be wasted on what must be removed.



The above represents a grape vine pruned and growing in the manner that will give the best results.

Roses

Should be planted in a deep, rich, well-drained soil, so that the top roots are not less than two inches below the surface, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may first be allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old, decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground the following spring.

For planting grapes, berries, currants and gooseberries, use directions given for trees.

Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. *Never put manure so as to come in contact with the*

roots of any plant or tree. Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.

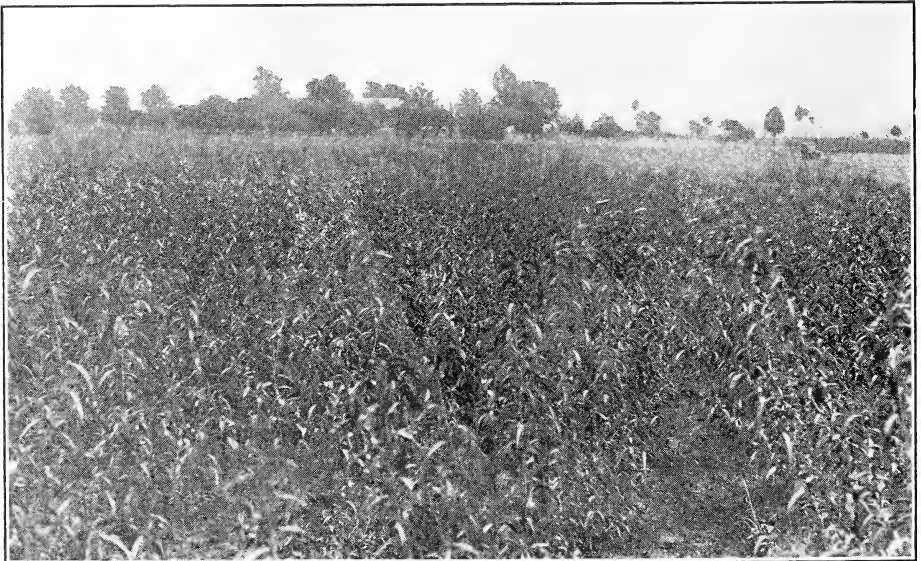
Distance for Planting

Feet Apart Each Way

Standard Apples	25 to 35
Peaches	18 to 20
Standard Pears	20
Dwarf Pears	10
Sour Cherries	20
Sweet Cherries	25 to 35
Plums and Apricots.....	16 to 18
Grapevines	10 to 20
Quinces	10
Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4
Pecan Trees	40 to 60

Number Trees Required Per Acre

10 feet apart each way.....	435
12 feet apart each way.....	302
14 feet apart each way.....	222
15 feet apart each way.....	193
16 feet apart each way.....	170
18 feet apart each way.....	134
20 feet apart each way.....	108
25 feet apart each way.....	69
30 feet apart each way.....	48
40 feet apart each way.....	27
50 feet apart each way.....	17
60 feet apart each way.....	12



One of Our Blocks of Peaches.

Apples

Taking into consideration its hardness, productiveness and general commercial value, the Apple stands at the head of the list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

We guarantee our stock to please.

Prices of All Varieties

	Each	Dozen
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	8.00

Early Harvest—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid. July.

Liveland (Liveland Raspberry) —Color orange yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red, showing gray dots thru the color; flesh light yellow, often stained with red; fine, tender, juicy; flavor sub-acid, good.

Red June—Medium red, juicy, good flavor; a variety that should be planted for early market. Tree is hardy and heavy bearer.

Red Astrachan—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to

Winesap.



large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow.

Grimes Golden—Tree strong, thrifty grower. Fruit medium, regular surface, yellow veined, russeted; flesh yellow, firm, very fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality rich. For dessert, cooking and market. November and December.

Delicious—Flourishes well in every state of the Union. Bears annually; great yielder; hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant, dark red. One of leading commercial varieties.

Kinnaird (Kinnaird's Choice)—Size medium; yellow, covered with dark red; flesh tender and juicy. Tree vigorous, hardy and bears young. No southern farm or home should be without a few trees.

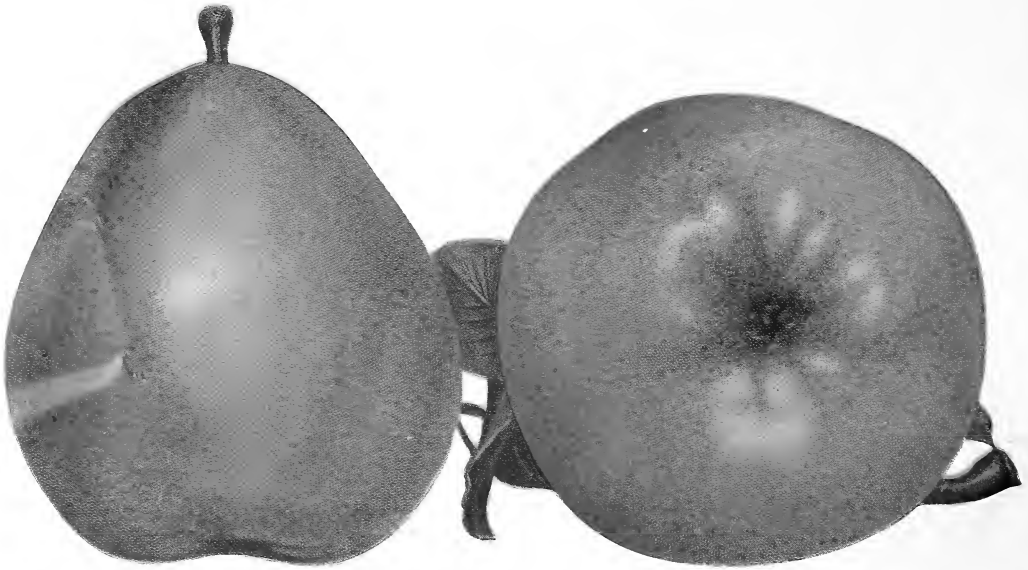
Paragon—Fruit medium to large; skin smooth, yellow covered with dull red and indistinctly striped with darker red effect; flesh firm and juicy.

Stayman's Winesap—Large, roundish deep red; medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

Winesap—The old fashioned variety that has stood the test for years; fruit smaller than the Stayman, but a heavier bearer; fruit very juicy, called by a great many growers "the Cider Apple" on account of its large juice content.



Paragon.

**Kieffer Pears.****APPLES—Continued**

York Imperial—Tree moderate grower and productive, fruit large, lop-sided; surface smooth; color mixed bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy; flavor mild sub-acid; quality very good. November till spring.

Crab Apples

Red Siberian—Large, round, brilliant red on a pale yellow ground; flesh acid and greatly esteemed for preserves and jellies.

Yellow Siberian—Small, round, yellow; flesh yellowish and acid; popular on market for jellies. Tree vigorous and hardy. September.

Pears

Pear trees should be well cultivated and kept free from weeds to secure the best results. A pear orchard will net large returns in the local markets. The fruit being firm will stand being shipped to the large fruit markets where large prices are generally paid. It will pay you to plant a few trees.

Prices on Pear Trees
(Unless Otherwise Noted)

	Each	Dozen
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	8.00

(Write for prices in large quantities.)

Bartlett—One of the best pears grown and planted largely in a commercial way. Fruit large in size with blush where exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish, fine texture; very juicy and excellent flavor. Tree a good grower but is subject to blight.

Dixie or Chinese Sand Pear—Fruit of large size, roundish pyriform, yellow, slightly russet. A vigorous grower and is blight

proof. A very valuable pear for Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and all Southern sections.

Garber—Very large, oval, narrowing at both ends; yellow as an orange; flesh whitish, juicy, sweet and very pleasant. Tree an upright grower with heavy, dark green foliage. September.

Keiffer—Large; golden yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy and melting. One of the best for canning and preserving. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous. Does not succeed on quince, therefore no dwarfs should be planted. It is liable to over-bear, therefore special pains should be taken to thin the fruit.

Koonce—Vigorous growing, very early variety; can be picked green and will color up in a few days. Is a good shipper.

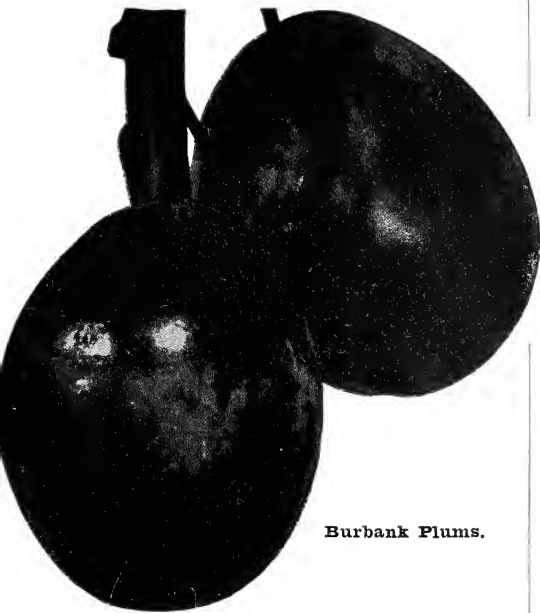
Le Conte—Vigorous and prolific variety; fruit large, with smooth yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm. A good shipper.

"Cheap Trees Are Dear At Any Price"

Buy your Trees from a reliable Company, one who believes in "Square Dealing."
Our twenty years in business is ample proof of our reliability.

Plums

Plum trees should be planted in fairly good soil not too dry. The Japanese varieties are what are termed "rank growers" and should be planted where they will be given room to develop.



Burbank Plums.

Prices on All Plum Trees

(Unless Otherwise Noted)

	Each	Dozen
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	8.00

JAPANESE VARIETIES

Abundance—One of the oldest, best known Japanese varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

Burbank—Best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens 10 to 14 days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; bears young. Fruit large, cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

Red June—Medium; red, covered with bluish bloom; good quality, small pit. Very productive. Last of June.

Satsuma—Large, purplish-red; flesh red; well flavored and firm. Fine canning. August.

Wickson—Fruit very large, color deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; flesh firm and mealy, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit small. Excellent shipper.

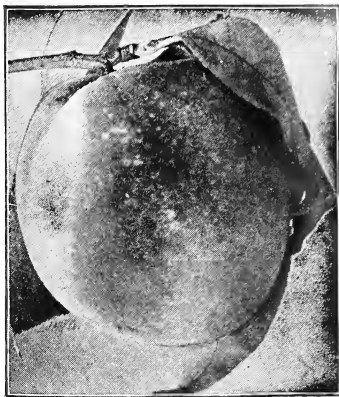
NATIVE AND HANSON VARIETIES

Kelsey—Size large to very large; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and juicy, and with excellent flavor. Middle of August.

Wild Goose Plum—One of the old favorites. Very juicy red, melting. June.

Damsons

Shropshire Dawson—Small oval, purple, with blue bloom; flesh very juicy. One of the leading varieties and a favorite for all-around purposes. One you should plant if only one tree for your own use. Price—4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.



Moorpark Apricots.

Apricots

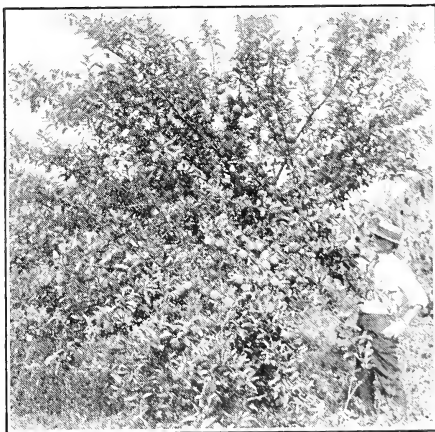
Price, 4 to 5 ft., each.....\$1.00

Moorpark—Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety.

Early Golden—A good variety; very large, deep golden yellow, and fine in quality.

We do not deal in "PRICE ALONE."

We believe in "Quality" at a fair price.



One of Our Bearing Apple Trees.

Cherries

Cherry culture has been a success when proper care and attention is given to the selection of the proper varieties adapted to the different parts of the United States. The sour varieties are in demand by the large canning companies who as a rule contract for the crop when it is on the trees. The fruit is excellent for home consumption when canned.

The cherry tree should be planted in a naturally dry soil or a well drained location. We recommend the following true and tried varieties that will give entire satisfaction.

Prices on All Cherry Trees.

Select Grade—

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 ft..	\$1.50	\$15.00

Branched—

3 to 4 ft..	1.00	10.00
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(Write for prices on large quantities.)

SWEET VARIETIES

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid grower and good bearer. Last of June and first of July.

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle to last of June.

Windsor — The fruit is large, flesh remarkably hard, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Middle of June.

SOUR VARIETIES

Dyehouse—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke wood and fruit; very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond. Free. May and June.

English Morello—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red; tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

Large Montmorency—A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.



Large Montmorency.

Nectarines

Nectarines are cultivated in practically the same way as Peaches. A great many people do not like peaches to eat out of the hand on account of the fuzzy skin—then why not eat Nectarines; they have the same flavor.

Prices on Nectarines

4 to 5 ft., each.....	\$1.00
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Red Roman—Greenish yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and very rich.

New American — One of the good varieties and should be planted. Try it.

Peaches

Peach trees should be planted 16 to 18 feet apart. Cut weak shoots back about one-half and strong ones about one-third, but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last season's growth, hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Young trees should be well mulched every spring.

	Prices	Each	Dozen
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00		\$10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50		5.00

Note—If you intend to plant Peaches in a commercial way it will pay you to write us for quantity prices on the smaller sizes **not listed here**.

We highly recommend the following varieties for commercial plantings:

Mayflower (Free)—An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round, entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety.

Carman (Free)—Large; creamy white with deep blush; fine flavor; hardy in production; a good shipper; strong grower and early bearer.

Hiley (Early Belle)—One of the best early shippers; large; white with bright red cheek. Has proved profitable sort for commercial orchard planting.

Belle of Georgia (Free)—Very large; white with red cheek; firm and of excellent flavor; uniformly large, a very prolific and sure bearer.

Elberta (Free)—A standard by which all other varieties are judged; very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality; hardy; sure header and excellent shipper.

Heath Cling (White Heath, etc.)—Large, round, firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. A favorite for canning. Last of August to first of September.

J. H. Hale (Free)—Larger than Elberta; ripens several days earlier and is superior to Elberta in flavor; a beautiful golden yellow with deep carmine blush. Has proven to be one of the best money-makers of recent introduction.

Salway—Large size; dull yellow, mottled red; flesh yellow, firm, of good quality and fine flavor. The best late peach, ripening early in September. Freestone.

The following are a general list of known varieties that give satisfaction. In some sections are planted commercially.

Champion—This peach is large, early and productive; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, sweet, and delicious. Perfect freestone.

Crawford's Early (F)—Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

Crawford's Late (F)—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.



Genuine J. H. Hale Peach.

Crosby (F)—Rich orange yellow with blush, freestone, pit small. Flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Ripens before Crawford's Late.

Chinese Cling—A large, creamy white peach unexcelled for quality. Very juicy, rich and refreshing. A favorite variety in the South.

Greensboro—The largest of early peaches; greenish-white, shaded and splashed with red; flesh white, very juicy, good quality. Tree hardy and vigorous. Semi-cling.

Krummel's October (Free)—Deep yellow with carmine blush; very late; a splendid shipper and keeps well.

Indian Cling or **Blood Cling**—An old-time favorite wherever planted and grows to a large size; dark red flesh; a deep red; highly flavored.

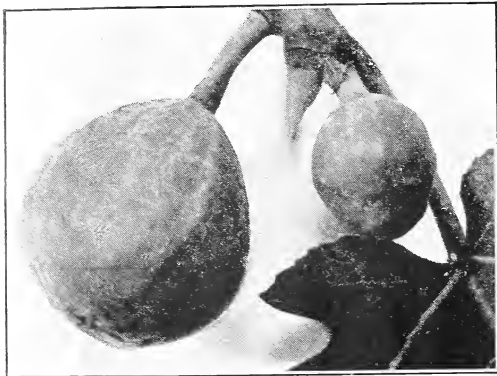
Red Bird (Semi-Clingstone)—Very early; the Red Bird is a remarkable peach. Rich, creamy white and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy. Splendid shipper, and a very regular cropper.

Sneed (S. C.)—Fruit medium to large, greenish white blush on sunny side; juicy and good; July. Not reliable North, though desirable as a very early bearer.

Stump (Stump the World)—Large, round; white with red cheek; flesh white, of fine flavor and very juicy. A good variety to follow Elberta, ripening middle to last of August. Freestone.

If you are interested in any of the above varieties of Peaches in smaller grades for planting in a commercial way, we will be pleased to have you write us for prices.

Better still, send us a list of your wants.



Figs

	Each	Dozen
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	8.00

Brown Turkey—Fruit medium to large size; pear-shaped; brown skin; sweet and excellent flavor. One of the hardiest varieties and on that account recommended for the portion of the South where zero weather is not unusual.

Celestial—Fruit small to medium, pale violet in color; very prolific; excellent quality; the hardiest of all Figs; one of the canning and preserving sorts.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning and is of easy culture.

4 to 5 ft, each.....\$1.00

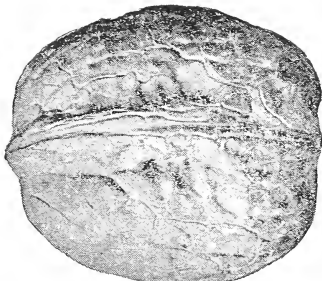
Hick's Mulberry—Taller than the Russian. The berries ripen over a period of about four months. A very desirable variety.

Black English—An excellent variety and highly recommended. Berries are large and very sweet.

Quinces

The distinct flavor of the Quince puts it in a class all by itself for preserving and canning purposes. Quince preserves ranking with the finest of all preserves. The trees are of somewhat dwarf growth, requiring but little room and practically no attention.

4 to 5 ft, each.....\$1.00



English Walnut.

Champion—A very desirable variety and grown extensively in different parts of the country.

Orange—Very large; yellow; rich and of excellent flavor. One of the best.

Japanese Persimmons

The fruit of the Japanese Persimmon is very large and of fine flavor. The tree does not grow very large and can be used in almost any planting to good advantage.

4 to 5 ft, each.....\$1.50

3 to 4 ft, each.....1.00

Fane Nashi—One of the best known Japanese varieties. Fruit large, smooth, symmetrical and ripens early. Bears young and is productive.



Japanese Persimmons.

Nut Trees

3 to 4 ft, each.....\$1.50

2 to 3 ft, each.....1.00

CHESTNUT

Japan Mammoth—Of dwarf growth, not strictly speaking, a tree; productive and bears extremely young. Nuts of immense size, fair quality, not so highly flavored as the native American.

WALNUT

English—Tree valuable for its shade as well as nuts, which are thin-shelled, full-meated and delightfully flavored.

Japan—The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, bears well, and is highly productive. Is valuable as a nut and ornamental tree. Nuts rather thick-shelled and are flavored somewhat like the Butternut.

Black—A very valuable variety of nut, not only for the fruit but for timber. Nuts are large and meat is of excellent quality.

Pecans

Budded and Grafted

We really believe that a Pecan Grove properly cared for is a better investment than insurance. Properly handled, Pecan Trees should be paying dividends in from five to eight years. The older the trees get of course the larger the returns. We suggest the planting of pecans 60 feet apart each way and fruit trees planted in between. In planting Pecans it is best to plant them a trifle deeper than they stood in the nursery row and should be watered should a dry season be experienced after planting. No pruning is necessary other than making the head of the tree—this should be done during the first year.

We list a number of true and tried varieties.

Prices

2 to 3 ft., each.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft., each.....	1.50
4 to 5 ft., each.....	2.00

Delmas—A large nut of good quality, and usually fills well. Tree a very strong, healthy grower, and an early and prolific bearer.

Florida Paper Shell—A nut of good size and quality; has the reputation of always bearing good crops.

Frotscher—Medium to large size; nut rather long, tapering, slightly plump; rich meat. Tree very hardy and strong grower. Originated in Louisiana.

Schley—Thrifty, strong grower. Nut rather long, well filled and of high quality.



Basket of Paper Shell Pecans.

Stuart—Probably the best known and most valuable of all the Pecans. Extremely hardy and a strong grower. Nuts of good size, plump and well filled.

Van Deman—Large, averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; form long; shell moderately thin, cracks easily; quality rich and good. Tree strong, moderately erect, and productive. Recommended for the southern half of the United States.

Moneymaker—Medium size; shell of medium thickness, cracking easily; kernel full, plump, rich. Tree is a heavy bearer.

Success. Large size, oblong nut; the meat is full, plump and the quality very good. Desirable where Pecan scab is prevalent.

Blackberries

Blackberry culture in a commercial way has grown to be quite a business. When properly grown the fruit is a great deal larger and finer flavored than the wild Blackberry. The Early Harvest ripens about ten days earlier than the wild Blackberry and the Eldorado ripens after the wild berries are all gone.

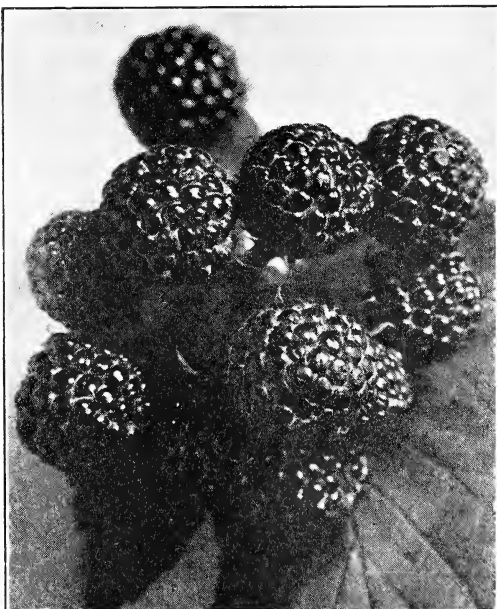
Blackberries should be planted in rows 6 feet apart with the plants about 3 feet apart in the row. When the young canes have reached the height of three feet the top should be pinched out, which will cause them to branch and increase the next year's crop materially. The fruit is always grown on the preceding year's growth. After the fruit has ripened and has been gathered the canes bearing this fruit must be cut down to the ground, as they will not bear again, and only take strength from the plant.

Prices: \$3.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Early Harvest—Ripens ten days to two weeks earlier than any other Blackberry; very productive and a good shipper. Fruit is of good size and excellent quality.

Eldorado—Berries very large, reddish black, very sweet and without hard core. Late.

Blowers—The old favorite, one that has stood the test of time; berries large and very sweet; one that should be planted if you contemplate planting blackberries.



Early Harvest Blackberry.

Dewberries

Lucretia—Fruit very large, luscious and sweet; perfectly hardy, healthy, enormously productive; a very profitable market fruit; the vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter and staked up early in spring. Fruit ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long.

Austin—This berry is little larger than the Lucretia and of better quality.

Raspberries

Prices: \$3 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

Raspberries should be planted in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, about 3 feet apart in row. They should be given rich soil, well fertilized and should be carefully cultivated throughout the growing season.

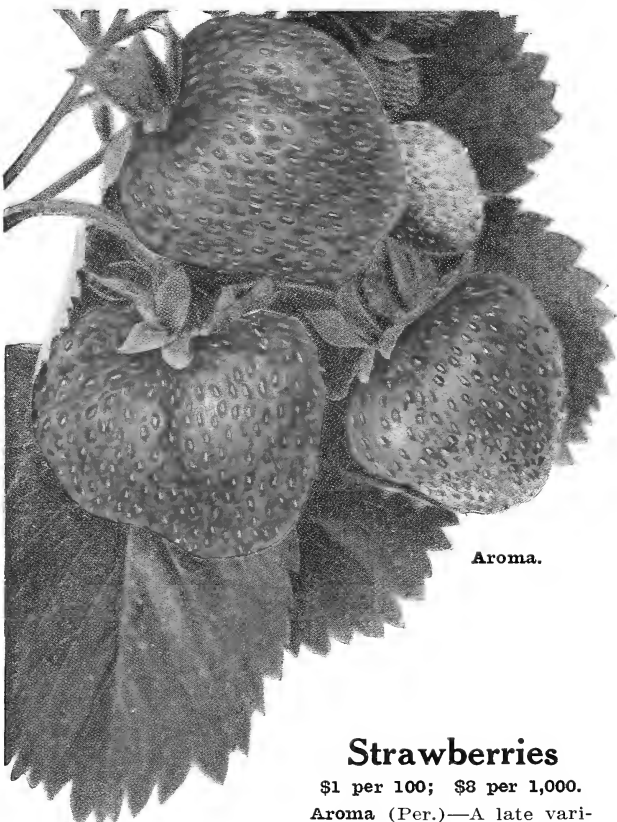
The fruit is always borne on the preceding year's growth; therefore, all old canes should be removed as soon as the fruit is ripened.

Cuthbert—Most reliable red variety for the South. Vigorous and productive.

Cumberland—The largest and best of all the Black Caps; fruit is firm and of best quality. Perfectly hardy, very vigorous, and remarkably productive.

Gregg—A large Black Cap of excellent quality; firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom. Wonderfully productive, hardy.

St. Regis—Sometimes called Everbearing. Usually produces a good crop in the Spring and a second crop in the fall. Berries bright crimson, large and have strong Raspberry flavor. Very prolific.



Aroma.

Strawberries

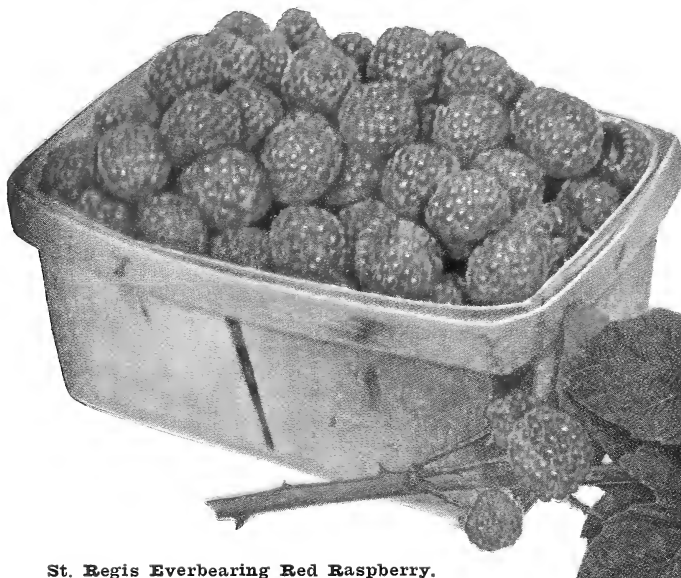
\$1 per 100; \$8 per 1,000.

Aroma (Per.)—A late variety and one of the best among the late ripening varieties. Berry firm, solid and not easily bruised. Color is the best of any variety, dark red all the way through; foliage is clean, healthy and very attractive; size large to very large and uniform.

Gandy (Per.)—The Gandy comes as near standing alone as a superior berry for late market as any grown. It has more than ordinary firmness, and as a shipper it certainly has no superior. Will keep in good condition on vines after ripening longer than most any variety. Does best when some other late variety is planted with it.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—A berry of the better class, very productive; vines are hardy and will stand very cold weather; considered a good shipper by many growers. It will pay you to plant a few of this variety.

Tennessee Prolific (Per.)—Considered an excellent berry for some sections; fruit of good size, sweet and a good canner.



St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberry.

Grapes

The Grape is a fruit that has been grown for thousands of years. It is now grown on a commercial scale. You can always find a ready market for the fruit, and as a general rule demands good prices. Regardless how small your lot may be, you can always find room to plant from one to a dozen vines; they can be used as a screen, can be trained to grow on a trellis up against a wall; in fact, you can train the vines to grow in practically any shape—the vines will adapt themselves to practically any location.

Prices

50c each; \$5 per doz.

Concord—This is the standard black grape, and is best of all. Can be grown successfully

in all sections of the United States. Very seldom does it fail to produce fruit. You can make no mistake when you plant Concord.

Catawba. Very popular late red grape. Best quality. Be sure to include a few in your order.

Lutie. Of southern origin, and well adapted to southern planting; large, brownish-red, sweet and sugary. A vigorous grower and very productive; early.

Lindley—Large; red; a fine table and market variety. Medium late.

Moore's Early—Very large; black, with heavy bloom; very fine quality; classed as better and sweeter than Concord, and about two weeks earlier. Should not be pruned as closely as other varieties.

Niagara. The standard white grape, succeeding almost everywhere; rather large, pale green, becoming partly yellow, melting and sweet.

Southern Muscadine Variety—

Price: \$1.00 each.

Scuppernong—Very large, greenish-amber, with a thick skin; pulpy, sweet, delicious and distinctive in flavor. Well known for its good growing and bearing qualities; a sure cropper; fruit does not decay.

Concord
Grapes.

Asparagus

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a small family and will last for years. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

Price: \$1.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Rhubarb

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the

earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning. Use well grown roots, not divided old clumps.

Myatt's Linnneaus—Large, early, tender and very fine. 2-year roots, 50c each; 1-year roots, 25c each.



Rhubarb.

Shade Trees

In selecting Shade Trees consideration should be given to the particular location and requirements. We list shade trees for practically every use. If you are not familiar with what to plant, we will be pleased to have you write us, tell us your needs, and we will be pleased to assist you in making the proper selection.

American White Elm—A tall, graceful, stately, wide-spreading tree 75 to 125 feet high, usually of symmetrical vase shape; a reliable favorite for lawns or avenue planting. 5 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

Catalpa Bungei—Very remarkable for its dense, round, umbrella-like head. Fine for formal effects and planting at entrances. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each.

Carolina Poplar—A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly, pyramidal in form; foliage heart-shaped, and bright green in color. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

Dogwood, White—The true "Harbinger of Spring." Very effective for lawn or landscape, with its large white flowers in early spring and beautiful scarlet berries and foliage in autumn. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each.

Lombardy Poplar—This tree grows to an immense height. May be used to good advantage for road-side planting or to break the monotony of low, round-top trees. Also valuable as a screen or windbreak. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Evergreen Magnolia)—A beautiful, pyramidal evergreen tree with large, pure white flowers. Foliage dark green. Tree large, handsome and vigorous. Not hardy in the North. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Maple, Silver—An extremely hardy, rapid growing tree of large size. Very valuable



American Elm.

for producing a quick shade. Fine for street planting. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each.

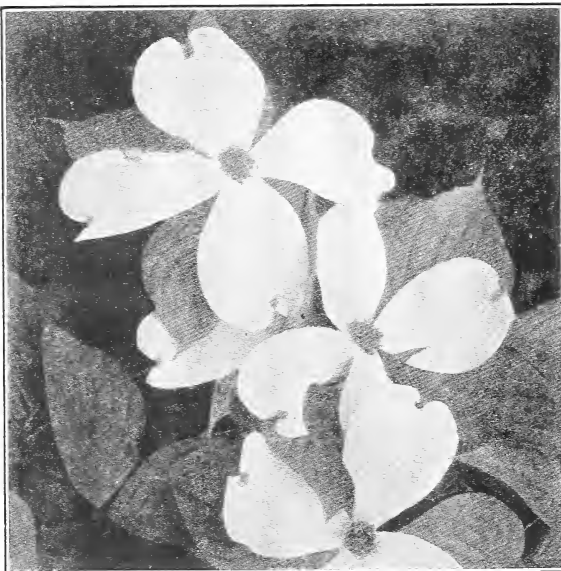
Maple, Sugar—A well known and popular variety, somewhat pyramidal in its habit of growth. Foliage a beautiful green through the summer, changing to all shades of gold, scarlet and crimson in the fall. Not quite as quick in growing as Silver Maple, but highly desirable. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each. 10 to 12 ft., \$3.00 each.

Maple, Norway—One of the most valuable and beautiful ornamental trees for street or lawn; of spreading habit, symmetrical form, with deep green glossy foliage. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Texas Umbrella Tree—A rapid growing, umbrella-shaped tree which needs some training to perfect it. One of the most desirable small trees for the South. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

Tulip Tree—A tall, magnificent, native tree, of rapid pyramidal growth. Valued for its smooth, clean bark, and handsome green foliage. Flowers appear the first of July. They are large, greenish-yellow, blotched orange, and of the same shape as the tulip. Makes a most desirable tree for the lawn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

Weeping Willow—A very beautiful tree of weeping habit, attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet, with slender olive-green branches and long green leaves. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each.



Foliage and Flowers of Dogwood.

Flowering Shrubs



The investment of just a few dollars in our flowering shrubs, and a little care used in their arrangement, will transform in one season even the most dreary, uninviting house into a beautiful and attractive home. We say this is possible regardless of soil conditions or local surroundings, and that the planting of shrubs is just as essential as painting the building.

The grandeur of any large place is greatly emphasized by the proper planting of shrubbery. Consult us when any assistance is needed regarding selection of varieties and their proper arrangement.

Abelia Grandiflora (Hybrid Abelia)—One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. The graceful, arching branches are clothed with dark, glossy leaves, which are evergreen in the South. Flowers are white, tinged with pink, and are borne in great profusion from early summer until frost. \$1.00 each.

Althea, Rose of Sharon—A tall, upright, hardy shrub, with handsome large flowers. Thrives in any fertile soil. The flowers appear in great profusion, and last until late summer, when few other shrubs are in bloom. We can supply the Red, Purple, and White. 75c each.



Forsythia



Hydrangea Paniculata.

Butterfly Bush—Flowers resembling Lilac in color and shape appear in great profusion from midsummer until frost. Of a delightful fragrance that is attractive to butterflies. Will invariably bloom the first year. \$1.00 each.

Calycanthus — Sweet Shrub. A well known shrub of quick, bushy growth, bearing profusely fragrant, chocolate-red flowers in late spring and early summer. \$1.00 each.

Cape Jasmine—The well known and favorite shrub of the South. Should be in every collection. \$1.00 each.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—A strong growing, distinct and valuable variety; flowers large, double white; blooms early in the spring. \$1.00 each.

Deutzia Gracilis—One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs; of dwarf growth, producing bell-shaped, white flowers in early spring; valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming. \$1 each.

Flowering Peach—A shrub that has many uses; can be used in group planting or specimen plantings on the lawn it has proven satisfactory. We can furnish same in white and pink. \$1.00 each.

Forsythia, Golden Bell—Tall, slender, arching branches; flowers golden yellow. \$1.00 each.

Hydrangea, Large Flowering—An old and well known favorite, producing in large panicles snowy-white flowers, changing to pink, then reddish-bronze and green. Should be planted in rich soil. We can furnish in either bush or tree form. Bush form, \$1.00 each. Tree form, \$1.50 each.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum plicatum*) —An extremely handsome shrub with beautiful foliage and snowy white flowers borne in large clusters. \$1.50 each.

FLOWERING SHRUBS —Continued

Lilac

No need to recall the many virtues of this favorite and charming old-fashioned shrub, since they are known to everyone. We are all familiar with the pretty cool green of their leaves and the delightful fragrance of their flower trusses. Suffice it to say they are perfectly hardy and will grow wherever they are planted.

Purple Lilac. A large, free-growing shrub. Beautiful, dark green foliage. Flowers a bluish purple. Blooms in early Spring. \$1.00 each.

Common White Lilac. Same habit of growth as the purple. Flowers white. \$1.00 each.

Mock Orange, Syringa—A very showy and desirable shrub with upright branches; foliage dark green; flowers creamy white, deliciously fragrant, in great profusion. \$1.00 each.

Spirea

All of the Spireas bloom extravagantly, which makes them decidedly striking. A good collection of them will give flowers the entire season. There is a great variety in their inflorescence and in the habit of the shrub, so there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are easily grown and will be found useful for specimens, groups and borders.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—A small dwarf variety $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., covered with flat heads of pink flowers. Used for edging and in front of shrubbery. \$1 each.



Weigela Rosea.



Purple Lilac

Spirea Billardi—Narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers from July on. \$1.00 each.

Spirea Van Houttei—Probably the best of all the Spireas. The branches are exceedingly graceful, making it a most attractive shrub throughout the entire year; and when in bloom with each slender branch swinging its load of white blossoms it is unusually striking. \$1.00 each.

Honeysuckle

These vigorous tall-growing shrubs are invaluable for screening and massing effect with their dense, green foliage and showy, red berries appearing in summer, and continuing until early Fall.

Red Tartarian—A beautiful shrub of upright, medium growth, purplish red flowers appearing in late Spring, followed by crimson fruit; highly desirable for beauty. \$1.00 each.

White Tartarian—Same as above but has white flowers. \$1.00 each.

Weigela

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in April and May. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage.

Rosea—If you can have only one Weigela, by all means plant this variety, which is of vigorous growth. Flowers are a deep pink and borne in great abundance. \$1.00 each.

Candida—Very beautiful green foliage; white flowers; blooms in early spring. \$1 each.

Evergreens

The greatest advantage of using Evergreens in beautifying the home grounds is that Evergreens retain their foliage the year round. By planting the proper varieties in their proper places wonderful results can be obtained with but little expense. It is necessary however to plant evergreens where they will get ample sunlight that they may show their true colors. If you are not familiar with the planting of evergreens and wish to plant at this time it will be a pleasure for us to furnish you with such information you may wish to help you get the desired results.

All our evergreens are dug with a ball of earth and wrapped in burlap to insure success in the transplanting of them.

All Our Evergreens Are Dug with a Ball of Earth and Wrapped in Burlap.

PLANTING EVERGREENS

If you order evergreens have the holes all ready so that planting may be done immediately upon receipt of them. Handle carefully so that the ball of earth may remain intact. Place the evergreen in the hole prepared, burlap as well, cut the string and with a sharp knife cut the burlap all the way around the ball. Fill the hole half full of good rich dirt and soak well with water; as soon as the water has settled the soil fill up level with top of the ground. To insure success in the transplanting of evergreens, it is necessary that they be kept well watered until they get started.

Arbor Vitae — Thuya

Chinese (Biota orientalis)—A tall-growing, hardy, pyramidal variety. Foliage a dark green. Holds its color throughout the winter. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 each.

Berckmans' Golden Arbor Vitae (T. Orientalis Aurea Nana)—A perfect gem for gardens, cemetery lots, formal planting, window boxes and tubs. It is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical growth with golden yellow foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50 each. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

Compact Arbor Vitae (T. Orientalis Compacta)—A low, formal and very compact variety with bright green foliage; attractive, and a great favorite. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

Pyramidalis (Thuya Occidentalis Pyramidalis)—A tall, decidedly pyramidal grower. Valuable where a columnar Arbor Vitae is wanted. Foliage bright green and holds its color well through the Winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.



Norway Spruce.



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.

Rosedale Arbor Vitae (T. Orientalis Rose-dale)—Of compact, rounded symmetrical form with very dense head. The foliage is feathery, dark bluish-green, and very handsome. Popular and very desirable for the South. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae (T. Occidentalis Tom Thumb)—A beautiful ornament for lawn or cemetery lot; of dense growth and dwarf habit, with soft light green heath-like foliage. 3-year old, \$2.00 each.

Spruce

Hemlock Spruce, Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga Canadensis)—A graceful and beautiful native tree with drooping branches and delicate dark green foliage, distinct from all other trees; a handsome lawn tree, also desirable for ornamental hedges. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

Norway Spruce (Picea Excelsa)—A tall and picturesque tree, extensively planted as an ornamental, also for shelters and wind-breaks; of rapid growth, handsome shape, and graceful habit; dense dark green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

All our Evergreens are dug with a ball of earth and wrapped in burlap to insure success in transplanting.

Irish Juniper

(*Juniperus Hibernica*)

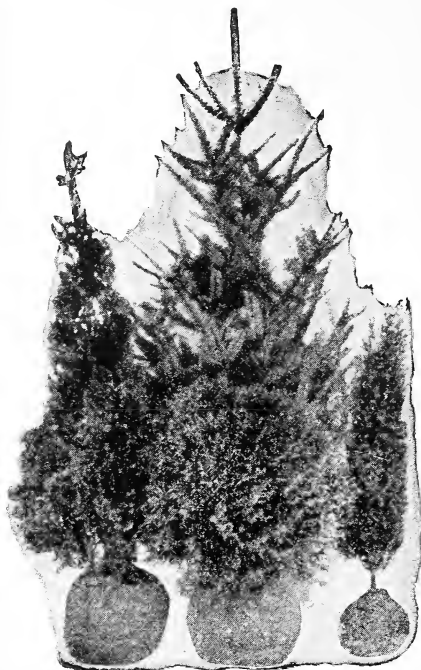
One of the best of the Junipers due to the fact that it can be used in practically any planting. It may be used in formal or informal plantings; may be used singly as a specimen or as a background when planted with evergreens of the low-growing types, such as Berkman's Golden Chinese Arbor Vitae, etc.

The Irish Juniper is a distinct beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical shape, forming a column of green; leaves bluish green. If you have a corner where you can plant one of this variety, do so. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

Cedars

Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*)—One of the most satisfactory Evergreens for this climate. The tree attains great height; the branches and foliage are extremely graceful, the foliage being of a beautiful blue-green color and quite feathery in appearance. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

Hill's Silver Juniper—This Juniper is a new creation and has been on the market but a very few years. It was originally introduced by one of the leading Evergreen growers of the United States. It has jumped into popularity, and it is in great demand by Landscape Architects in every part of the States, due to the fact that it can be used in a great many ways in Landscape construction work. It is a beautiful Juniper and compact grower; the color, as the name implies, and is well worth a place in your collection. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 each.



ASSORTED EVERGREENS—Properly Dug With Ball of Earth and Baled.

This is how we dig our Evergreens.

THE EVERGREENS WE SHIP ARE BOUND TO GIVE SATISFACTION



A View of One of Our Fields of Evergreens.

Roses

Beyond question the Rose is the most beautiful and satisfactory of all flowers. In the South we are particularly fortunate in being able to grow outside many varieties not hardy enough to stand the rigid northern Winters.

We believe that we know Roses, know those varieties best adapted to southern culture and conditions. We grow annually great quantities of Roses, numbers of which are not suited to southern culture, but the list we offer in this catalog we offer with the assurance that each and every one of them is the best of its class and color.

Your Rose garden should be located where the plants will have plenty of sunlight and where the Roses will not be affected by large trees or shrubs, either shading them or drawing nourishment from the soil. Clay or sandy soil is best and there should be plenty of well-rotted manure worked into the soil before planting. The plants should be cultivated frequently and kept absolutely free of weeds and grass. All old and decayed branches should be cut off, as the flowers are borne only on the new growth. Protect in Winter by covering with at least six inches of leaves or coarse manure, which may be removed or worked into the soil in the Spring.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

\$1.00 each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Climbing Meteor—Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season; blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety crimson; hardy with protection.

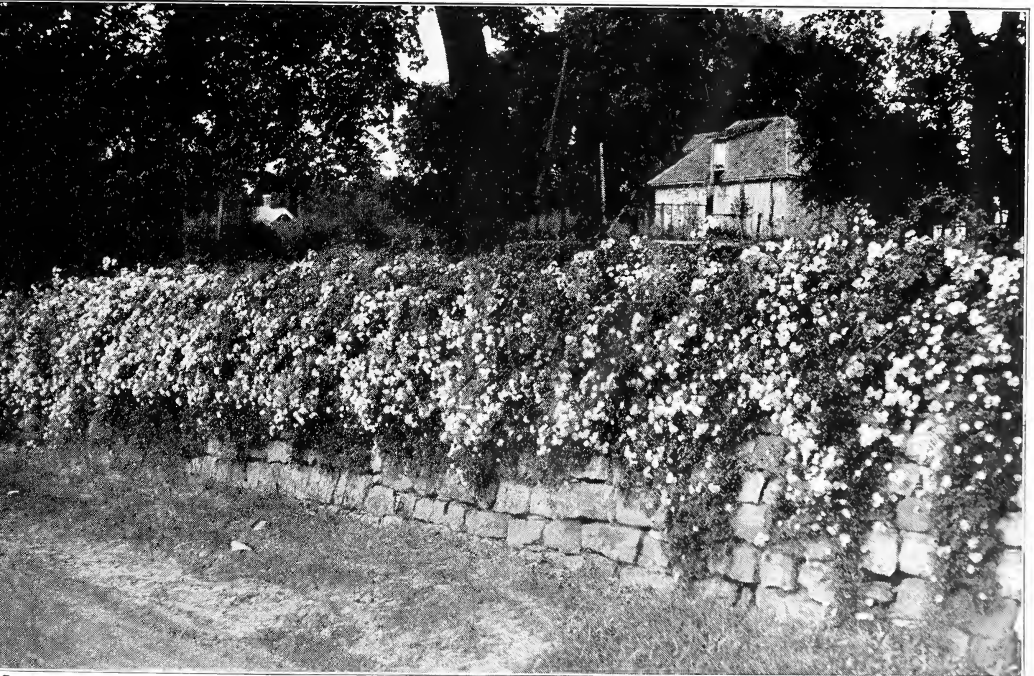
Crimson Rambler—Nothing equals this as an all-round hardy garden rose, on account of its brilliant color, profusion of bloom and length of time the flowers last. It may be used as a climber, or can be grown in large bush form. It blooms in large clusters of 50 to 100 flowers in a cluster, covering the foliage its entire length with a solid mass of the most beautiful, perfectly shaped miniature crimson blossoms. Blooms last of June and remains in flower longer than any other hardy outdoor rose.

Marechal Niel—A sport of the ever popular Yellow Marechal Niel, with most of its habits and characteristics except the color, which is fine pinkish-red, shading to ochre.

We wish to advise our customers that all our Roses are field grown, grown on the best possible stock to insure their sturdiness, not only in blooming the same year as planted, but being long lived. It will pay you to plant Rose Bushes wherever possible to do so. We list the leading varieties, making it possible for our customers to make an excellent selection, not only single varieties, but for the making of Rose Beds. By making a careful selection you can have flowers from early summer until the late fall. We will be pleased to help you make your selection.

Dorothy Perkins—This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing rose. This new rose should be planted extensively.

Reine Marie Henriette—A magnificent climbing rose of vigorous habit and free blooming quality; deep cherry red.



Dorothy Perkins Roses.

ROSES—Continued

Roses are divided into several classifications, the commoner being known as Climbing Hybrid Perpetual, very hardy but not monthly bloomers. Hybrid T and T roses are considered monthly bloomers, some blooming more regular than others. The T and Hybrid T roses should be protected in cold territory in winter, or they are apt to be injured by the frost. Climbing and Rambler Roses are considered hardy.

Rose Prices

\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Our Roses Bloom**Hybrid Perpetual Roses**

Frau Karl Druschki—The White American Beauty, or Snow Queen—An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals.

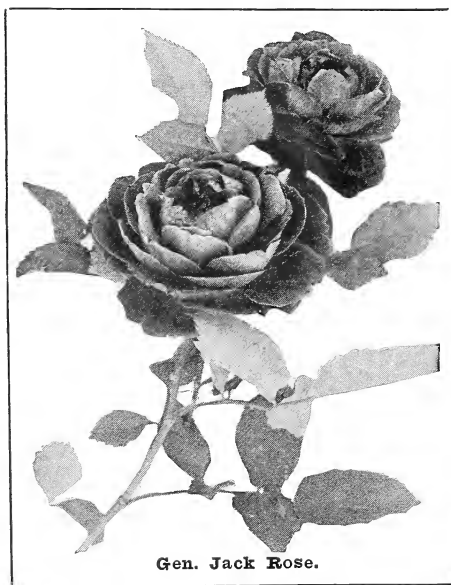
General Jacqueminot—A well known favorite on account of its all-round good qualities; large, rich scarlet-crimson; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose; flowers of immense size, indeed many claim this to be the largest rose grown.

Hardy Tea Roses**Everblooming and Fragrant**

American Beauty—Probably the best known and most highly-prized cut flower among all of our roses. Large, deep pink, almost crimson.

Bride—T. One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses in cultivation. From bud to open bloom it is in every way desirable. The flowers are creamy white, large, deliciously fragrant.

**Pink Cochet.****Gen. Jack Rose.**

Etoile de Lyon—Bright sulphur-yellow; large size, fine form; a beautiful yellow rose.

Etoile de France—One of the best dark red roses; a remarkably free bloomer covered with deep rich crimson blooms from spring till frost; very fragrant.

Helen Gould—Very free growth; profuse bloomer; large full blooms of a bright watermelon red.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Fine glossy dark green foliage; full pointed buds, pure white, sometimes with greenish or creamy tinge at the base, expanding into a pure white bloom of exquisite waxy texture.

Meteor—Another grand garden rose of great vigor; dark velvety crimson shaded maroon.

Marie Van Houtte—A strong growing, free blooming variety; well formed buds of a clear pink, opening with a creamy pink center, base of petals creamy yellow.

Mrs. B. R. Cant—Bright rosy pink. Strong, healthy grower and very productive. Very large and double. Blooms in great profusion.

Mad. Francisca Kruger—Yellow. A strikingly handsome Rose, one of the very best for open-ground culture. It is especially adapted to bedding or massing. Holds its foliage under all sorts of adverse conditions. Flowers deeply shaded coppery yellow. A strong and vigorous grower and a good and constant bloomer.

ROSES—Continued

Pink Maman Cochet—A magnificent, clear carmine pink. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, producing buds of large size and of ideal form. One of the grandest outdoor roses.

Pink Radiance—One of the most magnificent garden varieties; large pointed buds opening into full perfectly double blooms of great substance; buds are rosy carmine, when opening changing to a light carmine pink on the outside of petals and a light silvery pink on the inside, making a striking two-tone color combination.

Red Radiance—A fitting companion for Pink Radiance, which it closely resembles except in color, which is an intense clear glowing red. A magnificent rose.

White Maman Cochet—A sport from the grand French variety, Maman Cochet. Pure snowy white, and of a delicate tea fragrance.

Yellow Maman Cochet—Of the same habit and qualities as the other Cochet roses, only blossoms are yellow.

**Vines and Creepers****Clematis**

Clematis Paniculata—Japanese Clematis. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during the summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers the foliage is handsome. Price, \$1.25 each.

Clematis Jackmanii—A most beautiful vine completely covered in midsummer with huge violet purple flowers, succeeding only in partial shade. \$1.25 each.

**Clematis Paniculata.**

Clematis Renyii—Large creamy-white flowers freely produced; partial shade. \$1.25.

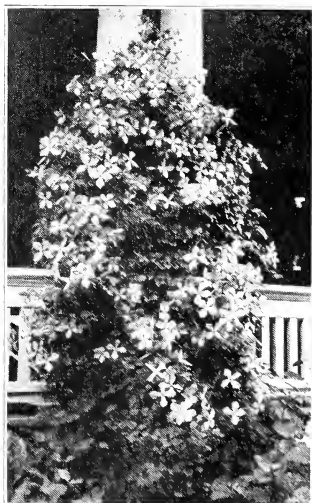
Clematis Mad. Edouard Andre—Intense violet red flowers produced in abundance; free growing; partial shade. \$1.25 each.

A great many uses can be made of climbing vines. You can use them to cover old stumps of trees, cover old stone walls, for screens giving you privacy in your back yard, for porches; they make an excellent covering for the back fence. We highly recommend the Clematis paniculata for covering work; it is a fast and dense grower and is bound to give satisfaction. It is considered perfectly hardy; flowers are very fragrant and as a rule cover the entire vine, making it a solid white blanket.

DON'T BUY
CHEAP
NURSERY
STOCK

—
BUY
QUALITY
STOCK
FROM A
RELIABLE
NURSERY
COMPANY

—
IT WILL
PAY YOU
WELL

**Large Flowering Clematis.**

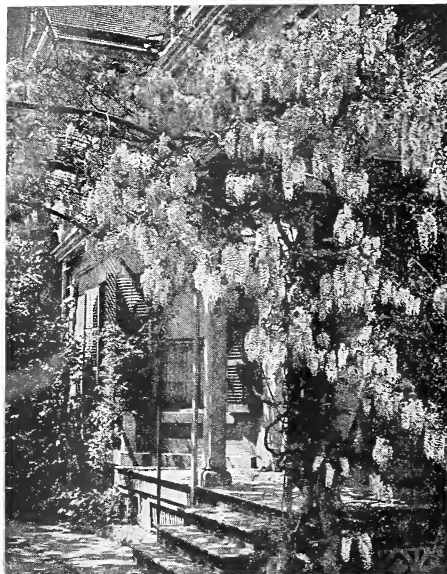
Honeysuckle (Lonicera)

Strong Plants, 75c each.

Coral or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)—An attractive vine with light green foliage and showy coral red, trumpet shaped flowers.

Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica* or *halleana*)—A rampant climber with dark green foliage and intensely fragrant flowers opening white, later deeping to yellow.

Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens flava*)—Similar to Scarlet Trumpet, but with yellow flowers.



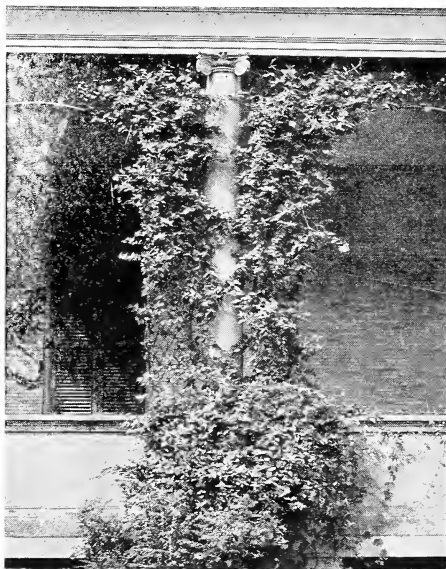
Wistaria.

VINES AND CREEPERS—Continued

Wistaria

Chinese White Wistaria (*Wistaria chinensis alba*)—Identical with the above, except for the flowers, which are pure white.

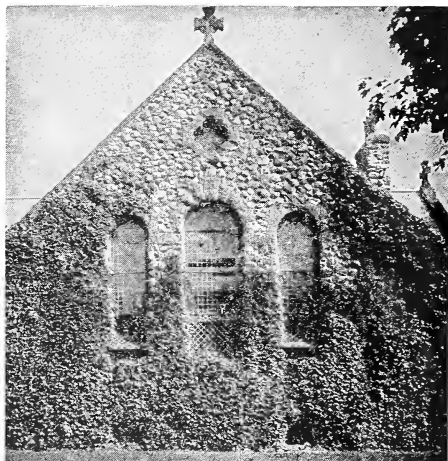
Chinese Purple Wistaria (*Wistaria chinensis*)—Beautiful, rapid growing climber; compound pale green foliage, with pea-shaped light purple flowers borne in large drooping racemes in early spring.



Climbing Honeysuckle.

Ivy (Hedera)

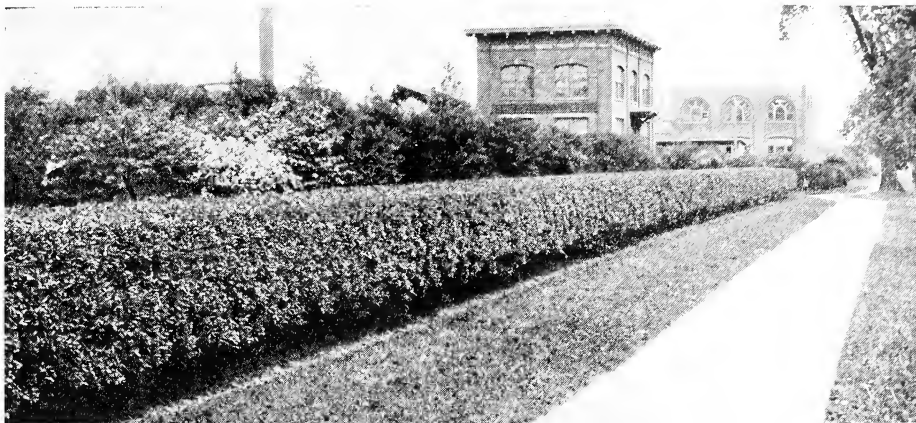
English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)—The well-known Ivy of the South; large glossy green leaves; rapid growing canes which will cling to walls or trail along the ground, making a dense cover, succeeding in either sun or shade and in most soils. 50c each.



English Ivy.

Be sure when you send an order to us, to write plainly, and give us the necessary information as to how to ship, by parcel post, express or freight. This will help our packing department in expediting your order.

Hedge Plants



Hedge of California Privet.

Plant a Hedge—it insures you privacy of your lawn; it is inexpensive and a good investment. You can trim any of the varieties we list to any desired shape. California and other Privet should be planted from six to eight inches apart, while Barberry and Boxwood should be planted twelve inches apart. Hedging is not hard to transplant, and by planting now you will have a hedge for many years to come.

Amoor River Privet—The Chinese variety, very hardy, has dark green leaves, which persist through the winter. Where a stiff, upright hedge is wanted nothing surpasses the Amoor.

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 in.....	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
2 to 3 ft.....	12.00	100.00

California Privet—The most widely planted of all hedge plants. It is a quick, strong grower, yet easy to control with knife or shears. Very easy to grow in any soil, doing well even in partial shade.

	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 in.....	\$6.00	\$ 50.00
24 to 30 in.....	8.00	60.00

Barberry Thunbergii—Not only an invaluable shrub where a low, compact hedge is wanted, but fits in admirably with other shrubs in every planting. Has handsome foliage of tiny, bright green oval leaves, that turn the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the fall. The slender, graceful branches are thickly lined with scarlet berries throughout early winter. If your neighbor won't hide his ugly places from you, plant a few Spirea Van Houtte in front of them on your own property, and change them into beauty spots.

12 to 18 in.—50c each; \$35.00 per 100.

Dwarf Boxwood (*Boxus Suffruticosa*)—Of dwarf compact growth, useful for edging borders, walkways, and around gardens. Can be trimmed in strictly formal shape, or allowed to grow natural.

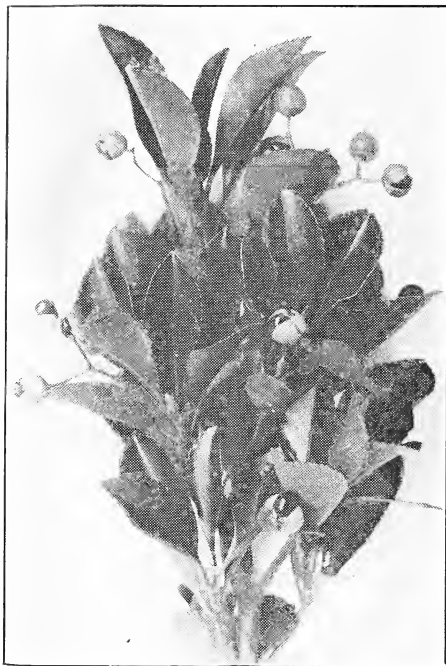
6 inch—\$1.00 each; \$7.50 per 10.

Evergreen Boxwood (*Boxus Sempervirens*)—compact, bushy form, lending itself readily to trimming in various shapes. Extremely hardy, and easily adaptable to planting vases, urns, window boxes, or tubs. We have in stock globe, pyramidal, and natural shapes in different sizes, as follows:

8 inch—\$1.50 each; \$11.00 per 10.



Japanese Barberry.

**Japanese Euonymus.****HEDGE PLANTS—Continued****Euonymus**

Japanese Euonymus (*Euonymus Japonica*)—Compact, upright form, glossy dark green foliage; ultimate height 5 to 7 feet, but can be trimmed to any form or height. Extremely hardy, and adaptable to most soils and situations. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

Silver Euonymus—Upright, compact habit similar to the plain green form, but with leaves beautifully mottled and margined with silvery white; very pleasing appearance when planted among plants bearing green leaves, as it presents a striking contrast. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00 each. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

Notice to Our Customers

In different sections, different varieties do best. While we aim to list only true and tried varieties of stock the customer is sometimes confused as to the variety to plant to secure the best results. As we are well acquainted with conditions, and if you contemplate planting on a large scale it will pay you to write us that we may be in a position to give you such information that may be necessary, and furnish a list of the varieties best adapted for your immediate section.

Perennials and Bulbs**Herbaceous Peonies****Will Delight Your Garden in Early Spring**

Plant now—in the fall—to get the best results.

You surely should have Peonies in your garden, for no other flower approaches them for hardiness, freedom of bloom, fragrance, usefulness as cut flowers, and immunity from attacks of insects and disease.

PEONY CULTURE—Peonies will grow almost anywhere. They thrive in partial shade, but best results are obtained when planted in deep, rich soil, about 2 inches below the surface, and have a sunny location. Plenty of water during the growing season is an added stimulus, and if liquid manure be applied at intervals of ten days, the grower will be amply repaid for his trouble in the increased size and coloring of the flower. Do not put manure on the stems when an application is made, as this will sometimes cause the plant to stop blooming. Do not expect too much of them the first year for they must first establish themselves.

We can supply in the following colors: Red, Pink and White. \$1.00 each.

Dahlias

Dahlias are most effective when grown in masses of separate colors. In mild autumns there is hardly any plant in the garden so valuable for color. They are good town garden plants.

Dahlias, Assorted—40c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Gladioli

This very popular family contains innumerable varieties, and comprises every imaginable shade of color, from the most gorgeous and dazzling to the most fascinating and delicate tints. They are invaluable for garden ornamentation and for the house, as they are extremely durable and lasting.

Mixed Bulbs—

30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Cannas**Assorted—**

40c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

**Gladiolus.**

CANNAS can be used in plantings in different ways—Beds, or as a background in planting of flower beds. Their large leaves are very ornamental.

Why not have a large Canna Bed? It will give you a great deal of pleasure.

Commercial Nursery Co.

Fall 1926
Spring 1927

Decherd, Tennessee



Hardy Perennials, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.



COMMERCIAL NURSERY CO.
DECHERD, TENNESSEE